BILL THOMAS, CALIFORNIA, CHAIRMAN

E. CLAY SHAW, JR., FLORIDA
NANCY L. JOHNSON, CONNECTICUT
WALLY HERGER, CALIFORNIA
JIM McCRERY, LOUISIANA
DAVE CAMP, MICHIGAN
JIM NUSSLE, IOWA
SAM JOHNSON, TEXAS
PHIL ENGLISH, PENNSYLVANIA
JC. HAYWORTH, ARIZONA
JERRY WELLER, ILLINOIS
KENNY C. HULSHOF, MISSOURI
RON LEWIS, KENTUCKY
MARK FOLEY, FLORIDA
KEVIN BRADY, TEXAS
THOMAS M. REYNOLDS, NEW YORK
PAUL RYAN, WISCONSIN
SERIC CANTOR, VIRGINIA
JOHN LINDER, GEORGIA
BOB BEAUPREZ, COLORADO
MELISSA A. HART, PENNSYLVANIA
CHRIS CHOCOLA, INDIANA
DEVIN NUNES, CALIFORNIA

ALLISON H. GILES, CHIEF OF STAFF

Congress of the United States

H.S. House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

1102 Longworth House Office Building (202) 225–3625

Washington, DC 20515-6348

http://waysandmeans.house.gov

CHARLES B. RANGEL, NEW YORK, RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

FORTNEY PETE STARK, CALIFORNIA SANDER M. LEVIIN, MICHIGAN BENJAMIN L. CARDIN, MARYLAND JIM McDERMOTT, WASHINGTON JOHN LEWIS, GEORGIA RICHARD E. NEAL, MASSACHUSETTS MICHAEL R. McNULTY, NEW YORK WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON, LOUISIANA JOHN S. TANNER, TENNESSEE XAVIER BECERRA, CALIFORNIA LLOYD DOGGETT, TEXAS EARL POMEROY, NORTH DAKOTA STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, OHIO MIKE THOMPSON, CALIFORNIA JOHN B. LARSON, CONNECTICUT RAHM EMANUEL, ILLINOIS

JANICE MAYS, MINORITY CHIEF COUNSEL

April 19, 2006

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In anticipation of Chinese President Hu Jintao's visit later this week, we are writing to request that you urge President Hu to take immediate action to address China's longstanding unfair trade practices, including its currency manipulation, flagrant piracy of intellectual property, unreasonable restrictions on market access, and continued reliance on industrial subsidies and industrial policies to promote exports. China is one of the most important trading partners of the United States, and President Hu's visit presents a unique opportunity for our two countries to work together to enhance our trade relationship.

During the last five years, the U.S. trade deficit with China has more than doubled – growing from \$84 billion in 2000, to \$202 billion in 2005. This trend is unacceptable and unsustainable, as the United States has had to borrow massive amounts of money from foreign countries to fund this deficit and has now accumulated more than \$2.2 trillion in foreign debt. Moreover, our trade deficit reflects tremendous lost market opportunities for U.S. companies and tremendous harm to U.S. workers, farmers, manufacturers and businesses.

The imbalance in the U.S.-China trade relationship is caused in part by China's continuing currency manipulation, piracy of intellectual property, unreasonable restrictions on market access, and export surges driven by non-market based signals. Despite repeated promises to move toward a more flexible exchange rate, China continues to use a rigid currency policy that has caused the yuan to become under valued by as much as 40 percent. China's currency manipulation gives China an unfair trade advantage by making Chinese exports cheaper and U.S. exports to China more expensive.

China also continues to flaunt international trade rules by failing to crack down on rampant piracy of intellectual property. The Chinese Government has repeatedly made commitments on intellectual property protection and enforcement — as part of joining the World Trade Organization, in the context of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT) and in other fora. However, each year, American companies continue to be robbed of

The President April 19, 2006 Page 2

their intellectual property in China – where piracy rates exceed 90% in many sectors and cost U.S. companies more than \$2 billion in 2005.

Additionally, China continues to use a variety of other unfair trade practices to provide advantages to Chinese companies and prevent U.S. and other foreign companies from competing on a level playing field. For example, China imposes unscientific and burdensome technical standards and certification requirements to restrict U.S. manufacturing and agricultural exports; uses an opaque regulatory process, overly burdensome licensing and operating requirements and often discriminatory regulations to restrict U.S. exports of services; and provides direct and indirect subsidies to its domestic industries.

We believe President Hu's visit provides an important opportunity for the Administration to work with China to address the key problems in our bilateral trade relationship. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Benjamin L. Cardin

Ranking Member

Subcommittee on Trade

The Honorable Charles B. Rangel

Ranking Member

The Honorable Sander Levin

Ranking Member

Subcommittee on Social Security

The Honorable John Lewis

Ranking Member

Subcommittee on Oversight

The President April 19, 2006 Page 3

The Honorable Richard Neal

Member

The Honorable Michael McNulty

Ranking Member

Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures

The Honorable William Jefferson

Member

The Honorable Xavier Becerra

Member

The Honorable Earl Pomeroy

Member

The Honorable Stephanie Tubbs Junes

Member

The Honorable John B. Larson

Member

The Honorable Mike Thompson

Member